रजिस्ट्री सं० डी-(डी)—73

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2

[PART III—SECTION 2]

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

[Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs]

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 13th August 1977

CORRIGENDA

(1)

'In the Gazette of India Part-III, Section 2, dated 4th June 1977 in page No. 507, Column 1.

For "No. 145254"—*Read* "No. 145154".

(2)

In the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section 2, dated the 11th June 1977 in Page No. 527, Column-2, in respect of Design No. 145054 under the Heading "Registration of Designs".

Insert the numeral 1 after the word "Class".

(3)

In the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section 2, dated the 11th June 1977 in Page No. 527, Column-2, in respect of Design No. 145055 under the heading "Registration of Designs".

For Typre—*Read* Tyre.

(4)

In the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section 2, dated the 11th June 1977 in Page No. 528, Column 1 in respect of Design No. 145055 under the heading "Registration of Designs".

Insert the words "an Indian Company" after the words Philips India Limited".

(5)

In the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section 2, dated the 11th June 1977 in Page No. 528, Column 1 in respect of Design No. 145186 under the heading "Registration of Design".

For Mchta—*Read* Mehra.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

7th July, 1977

1034/Cal/77. Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issledovatelsky Institut Legkogo I Textilnogo Mashinostroenia. Apparatus for open-end spinning.

1035/Cal/77. V. F. Gusev, V. Y. Kontarev, G. I. Krengel, V. Y. Kremlev, V. I. Korotyshkin, G. N. Ivanov, M. Z. Shagivaleev, J. I. Schetinin and A. U. Yarmukhametov. Device for converting numbers from one system of notation to another.

1036/Cal/77. R. Mahapatra. Sowing of germinated paddy seeds and any other seed.

1037/Cal/77. R. Mahapatra. A body for a discs plough.

1038/Cal/77. Stauffer Chemical Company. Method for separating vinyl chloride monomer from an aqueous polyvinyl chloride resin mixture.

1039/Cal/77. Dana Corporation. Disc brake mechanism actuating means.

8th July 1977

1040/Cal/77. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Azamethine-CU complex compounds, process for their preparation and their use.

1041/Cal/77. V. Stark. Economic colar energy concentration and collection.

1042/Cal/77. Eutectic Corporation. Process for the manufacture of shaped parts from multi-component silver-copper alloys.

1043/Cal/77. G. Magnusson. Method of cutting diamonds and apparatus therefor.

1044/Cal/77. Lucas Industries Limited. Control circuits for windscreen wipers for road vehicles. (July 8, 1976).

1045/Cal/77. G. Magnusson. Mounting assembly for gem blanks.

1046/Cal/77. NL Industries Inc. Ceramic capacitor. [Divisional date September 16, 1974]

1047/Cal/77. NL Industries Inc. Multilayer circuit structures. [Divisional date September 16, 1974]

1048/Cal/77. Dunlop Plantations Limited. Treatment of biodegradable material. (July 22, 1976).

11th July 1977

1049/Cal/77. Shri O. P. Agarwal. New oil indicator.

1050/Cal/77. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij B. V. Preparation of violet $TiCl_3$. (July 12, 1976).

1051/Cal/77. Lipha, Lyonnaise Industrielle Pharmaceutique. Novel medicinal composition for the treatment of biliary lithiasis.

1052/Cal/77. FMC Corporation. Herbicidal 1, 3-dioxanes.

1053/Cal/77. Exxon Research and Engineering Company. Utilisation of solid material containing combustible matter. (July 16, 1976).

1054/Cal/77. Nitto Boskki Co., Ltd. Orifice plate for use in glass-fiber spinning hearth.

1055/Cal/77. G. M. Jhala. A manual system for dispensing a liquid like milk, beverages and other liquids.

1056/Cal/77. Didier-Werke AG. Working part of a sliding gate.

1057/Cal/77. Nitto Boseki Co., Ltd. Roller apparatus for cutting glass fibers.

1058/Cal/77. British Steel Corporation. Improvements in the production of metal strip. (July 16, 1976).

1059/Cal/77. Pilkington Brothers Limited. Improvements relating to fibre-reinforced cementitious products. (July 30, 1976).

1060/Cal/77. Tractel Tirfor India Private Limited. Improvements in or relating to a device for turning and aerating composting materials.

1061/Cal/77. Dipl. Ing. G. Brandl. Improvements in or relating to sprinkler.

1062/Cal/77. I. A. Kolosov. Automatic device for sorting flat articles.

12th July 1977

1063/Cal/77. Societa Italiana Telecomunicazioni Siemens S.p.A. Interface unit for exchanging data between a processor and a peripheral unit operating according to the time-division principle.

1064/Cal/77. Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited. Pharmacologically active compounds. (July 28, 1976).

1065/Cal/77. Smithkline Corporation. Reduction process. (August 16, 1976).

1066/Cal/77. Naravanankuttv vadakke Palazhy Menon, Robert Kiefer Bedell and Bobby Lahiri. Honeycomb heat exchanger.

1067/Cal/77. Instytut Prazemyslu Organicznego. An insecticide especially for combating the potato-beetle,

1068/Cal/77. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. Alternating-current regulator.

1069/Cal/77. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. A selfpulsed switching regulator.

1070/Cal/77. Siemens Akiengesellschaft. Pulse operable supply circuitry comprising.

1071/Cal/77. Texaco Trinidad Incorporated. Slow release fertilizers and processes for preparing same.

1072/Cal/77. Forney International Flame detector.

1073/Cal/77. Giuseppe Giammarco and Paolo Giammarco. Process for removing gaseous impurities from a gaseous mixture containing the same.

1074/Cal/77. Schubert & Salzer Maschinenfabrik Aktiengesellschaft. Apparatus for winding a thread delivered at a constant speed.

1075/Cal/77. Bunker Ramo Corporation. Electrical connector mating clip.

1076/Cal/77. Snamprogetti S.p.A. Process for producing aromatic carbonates, thiocarbonates and imidocarbonates of polymeric nature. [Divisional date June 16, 1975].

13th July 1977

1077/Cal/77. Alfa-Laval Aktiebolag. Removal of organic compounds produced by fermentation from the fermenting medium (July 27, 1976).

1078/Cal/77. Girling Ltd. Adjusters for internal shoe-drum brakes. [Divisional date May 29, 1974].

1079/Cal/77. Girling Ltd. Improvements in disc brakes. [Divisional date August 16, 1974].

1080/Cal/77. Aluminum Company of America. Method for the production of aluminum-silicon alloys.

1081/Cal/77. Aluminum Company of America. Method of carbothermically producing aluminum-silicon alloys.

1082/Cal/77. United States Department of Commerce. Square hole drill.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (DELHI BRANCH)

29th June 1977

144/Del/77. Canadian Industries Limited. Delay blasting assembly. (July 2, 1976).

30th June 1977

145/Del/77. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Bamboo-crete roof for low-cost housing.

146/Del/77. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to phosphating of iron and steel surface.

147/Del/77. K. Gupta. A machine for manufacture of a new kind or type of smoke.

1st July 1977

148/Del/77. Bhagat Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. A certain standardized module for a structural assembly. [Divisional date December 17, 1974].

2nd July 1977

149/Del/77. J. S. Lawson Baker. Atomisation of liquids.

150/Del/77. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. By-product recovery convertible coke oven.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

27th June 1977

209/Bom/77. J. C. Patni. Improvements in or relating to plugs or bungs of barrels, drums, or like containers containing oils or other materials.

29th June 1977

210/Bom/77. Ion Exchange (India) Limited. Process for the preparation of an improved macroporous anion exchanger.

1st July 1977

211/Bom/77. A. S. Tata. A novel money purse.

212/Bom/77. P. G. Bhide. A process to run the petrol engines on diesel fuels.

2nd July 1977

213/Bom/77. B. S. Patel. A novel pilfer-proof closure for containers.

ALTERATION OF DATE

142660.

1978/Cal/76. Ante-dated 24th September, 1974.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in the opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months given notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect or each such application, on the prescribed form 15 of each opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or with one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 35 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

"The classifications given below in respect of each specification are according to India Classification and International Classification.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Shankar Ray Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2/- (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with the photo copies of the drawings, if any can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 11C. 142659.
Int. Cl.-A23k 1/00.

METHOD OF PRODUCING BIRD AND STOCK FEED FROM WASTE.

Applicant & Inventor: CHRISTIAN FAYD/HERBE DE MAUDAVE, OF LAWNBROOK ROAD, BICKLEY VALLEY, IN THE STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Application No. 2336/Cal/75 filed December 12, 1975.

Convention date December 12, 1974/(PB9988/74) AUSTRALIA.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A method of producing bird and stock feed comprising taking manure of the nature such as hereinbefore described which contains numerous species of beetles as mentioned hereinbefore, mixing other organic waste such as hereinbefore described with said manure and allowing the stockpile to stand for a predetermined time, feeding said stockpile through a crusher into a drier, subjecting the organic to a secondary crusher, conveying the finely crushed material to a second stockpile, allowing said second stockpile to stand for a predetermined time then re-passing the organic matter through the drier and the secondary crusher, the crushed matter containing approximately 5% fat is then passed to a conventional pelletising machine and pelletised, formed pellets are then transferred to a cooling tower and air cooled, the pellets are then graded according to size.

CLASS 32A, & 62C$_1$. 142660.
Int. Cl. C09b 62/04, D06p. 1/38, 1/02.

PROCESS FOR DYEING AND PRINTING.

Applicant: BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVER-KUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors: HANS-PETER KUHLTHAU, AND HERMANN BEECKEN.

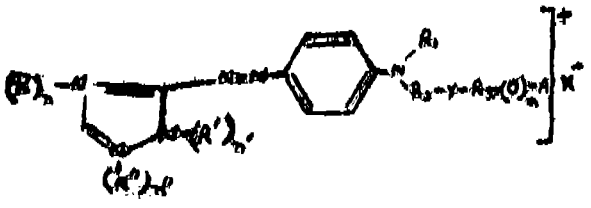
Application No. 1978/Cal/76 filed October 30, 1976.

Division of Application No. 2122/Cal/74 filed September 24, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

Process for dyeing, printing and bulk dyeing of natural and synthetic materials such as herein described by a known method characterised in that cationic dyestuffs used in the process are of the formula 1.



in which R, R′ and R″ independently of one another denote alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or aralkyl and R, denotes alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or aralkyl or R, can be cyclised onto the ring B to form a five-membered or six-membered heterocyclic ring selected from pyrroline or tetrahydro-pyridine R_2 denotes an alkeylene group, Y denotes oxygen or sulphur, R_3 denotes a direct bond or an alkylene, -CO- or-CONH-group, A denotes a saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic six-membered ring or a heterocyclic ring selected from 1, 2, 4-triazolyl-(3), benzthiazolyl-2 or benzoxazolyl (2) which can contain a quaternary nitrogen atom of the form shown in Figure 1 and X—

denotes an anion and n, n′ and n″ independently of one another are 0 or 1 and m is 0 or 1, with the proviso that the sum n+n′+n″=2 and that m is only 1 if R_3 represents an alkeylene group and in which the cyclic and acyclic radicals can contain non-ionic substituents and/or a carboxyl group and optionally non-ionically substituted carbocyclic can be fused onto the rings A and B.

CLASS 179A. 142661.
Int. Cl. B65d 51/00, B65b 3/20, 7/28.

CAPPING MACHINE.

Applicant: THE METAL BOX COMPANY LIMITED, OF 37, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W1A 1AN, ENGLAND.

Inventors: SIDNEY WALTER WATERS.

Application No. 2118/Cal/74 filed September 23, 1974.

Convention date September 27, 1973 (45194/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

In a capping machine, a housing defining a recess a cap chuck disposed within said recess, a rotatable support carrying said chuck for rotating the same, said chuck having an end face, said end face including centering means for centering a cap relative to said chuck, a cap feed chute opening radially into said recess below said end face, said chute including fixed support means for temporarily supporting a foremost cap in a position partially underlying said chuck, and cap retaining means carried by said chuck independently of said centering means for attracting a formost cap radially and axially of said end face into said centering means

CLASS 14A,. 142662

Int. Cl. H O1m 1/00.

A VENT PLUG FOR USE IN A FILLING OPENING OF AN ELECTROLYTE-CONTAINING CELL SUCH AS AN ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY OR ACCUMULATOR.

Applicant & Inventor: MANHARLAL JATASHANKAR MEHTA, AROGYANAGAR, WANKANER, GUJARAT STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 87/Bom/75 filed April 1, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972), Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

2 Claims.

A vent plug for use in a filling opening of an electrolyte containing cell such as an electric storage battery or accumulator said plug comprising a housing and an annular cover, two or more independent channels in said cover, said channels communicating between the interior of the cell and the atmosphere outside it, an axial rod which extends into the cell, partition walls provided adjacent to said axial rod within the housing said partition walls and said rod separating one, *i.e.*, the inlet channel from the other channel(s) said rod at the cell end being frustoconical and terminating into a small cylindrical portion having a plane surface parallel to the surface of the electrolyte, said rod being of transparent material while rest of the vent plug is made of non-transparent material.

CLASS 55B; 55F; & 67C & 68E, & 98B&E & 133A.

142663.

Int. Cl.-A61 1 3/00, B01j 3/00, G05b 19/00.

AN ELECTRICAL DEVICE FOR AUTOMATIC PROGRAMMING OF THE CONTROLS OF A PRESSURE STEAM STERILIZER/AUTOCLAVE AND THE LIKE PRESSURIZED STEAM VESSELS.

Applicant: NAT STEEL EQUIPMENT (PVT) LIMITED, OPPOSITE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, G. D. AMBEDKAR MARG, (NAIGAUM ROAD), DADAR, BOMBAY-14, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Inventor: KHURSHED DADIBA HATHIRAM.

Application No. 68/Bom/75 filed on March 15, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Paterts Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

19 Claims.

An electrical device for automatic programming of the controls of a pressure steam sterilizer/autoclave and like pressurized steam vessels for sterilizing bottled load and having a sterilizer chamber a steam jacket and a multiport operating valve for admitting steam into and exhausting steam from the chamber, said electrical device comprising a dial thermometer for indicating the temperature of the sterilizer chamber and having an electrical contact which closes when the temperature rises to the sterilizing temperature ; a pressure gauge for indicating the jacket pressure and having an electrical contact which closes when the pressure rises to the working pressure of the sterilizer; a compound gauge for indicating the degree of pressure or vacuum existing in the sterilizer chamber and having an electrical contact which closes when the pressure in said chamber falls to atmospheric pressure; an automatic reset timer for determining the sterilizing period and having a timer motor and normally closed change over contacts; a multi-pole rotary or selector switch for programme selection ; an electric motor alongwith a reduction gear box for turning said multiport operating valve to predetermind positions; a first contactor for energizing said electric motor in one direction and having a coil and a plurality of normally open and normally closed contacts; a second contactor for energizing the electric motor in another direction reverse of said one direction and having a coil and plurality of normally open contacts and normally closed contacts; a third contactor having a coil, a normally open contact and a normally closed contact; a fourth contactor having a coil, a normally closed contact and a plurality of normally open contacts; a first microswitch for rotating said multiport operating valve to 'ster' position, said first microswitch being operable by a first cam mounted on the gear box assembly of said motor a second microswitch for rotating the operating valve to slow—exhaust position said second microswich being operable by a second cam mounted on the gear box of said motor; an electrical circuit having input terminals connectable to an external power source through a main switch and comprising; a first circuit wherein said electrical contact of the dial thermometer is connected in series with said timer motor of timer and has one of the normally closed contacts of said third contactor provided across said electrical contact of said dial thermometer, said first circuit being connected across said input terminals through the contacts of a first pole of said multipole rotary switch and a normally closed reset push button; a second circuit wherein the normally closed contact of said timer is connected in series with the coil of said third contactor, said second circuit being connected across said input through said normally closed reset push button and the contacts of the first pole of said rotary switch; a third circuit connected in parallel to the coil of said third contactor and having a normally open contact of the third contactor connected in series with the normally closed contact of said first microswitch, the electrical contact of said pressure gauge a start push button and a normally closed contact of said second contactor and the coil of said first contactor, one of the normally open contacts of said first contactor being connected in parallel to said electrical contact of said pressure gauge and said start push button a fourth circuit wherein the second microswitch is connected in series with the coil of said second contactor, said fourth circuit being connected to the changeover contact of the first timer through the contacts of a second pole of the rotary switch and the normally closed of the fourth contactor; a fifth circuit having said electrical contact of the compound gauge in series with the coil of the fourth contactor with a first normally open contact of the fourth contactor connected across said electrical contact of the compound gauge, said fifth circuit being connected to the changeover contact of said first timer; a sixth circuit connected across said coil of the fourth contactor and comprising a second normally open contact of the fourth contactor connected to an alarm device through the contacts of a third pole of said rotary switch; a seventh circuit comprising one or more normally open contacts of the first contactor connected in parallel to one or more normaly open contacts of said second contactor, said seventh circuit being provided between the terminals of the motor and the contacts of the first pole of said rotary switch.

CLASS 206A. 142664.

Int. Cl.-H01q 1/00, 7/08.

BUILT-IN AERIAL FOR A RADIO BROADCAST RECEIVING SET.

Applicants: SM CHEMICALS AND ELECTRONICS LIMITED, A-Z INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, GANPATRAO KADAM MARG, BOMBAY-400 013, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Inventor: RATAN KUMAR DATTA.

Application No. 45/Bom/75 filed February 21, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

4 Claims.

A built-in-aerial for a radio broadcast receiving set characterised in that, two ferrite rods one called the main rod and the other called the subsidiary rod, both of same material and

diameter and the main rod being longer than the subsidiary rod preferably of three times the length of the subsidiary rod fixed or held symmetrically to each other along their lengths, leaving equal end portions of the main rod on either side of the subdiary rod.

CLASS $32F_g$ & F_3b 142665.

Int. Cl.-C07c 57/00.

METHOD OF PREPARING AN OMEGA-FORMYL ALKENOIC ACID.

Applicant : SNIA VISCOSA SOCIETA' NAZIONALE INDUSTRIA APPLICAZIONI VISCOSA S.P.A., OF VIA MONTERBELLO, 18, MILAN, ITALY.

Inventor : FRANCESCO SICLARI.

Application No. 1551/Cal/74 filed July 11, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims.

A method of preparing an omega-formyl alkenoic acid which method comprises reacting a polyunsaturated hydrocarbon cycloolefin with ozone to form a mono-ozonide, the reaction being carried out in a solvent said polar solvent comprising at least one carboxilic acid and at least one anyhydride of a carboxylic acid the concentration of said polyunsaturated cycloolefin in the reaction mixture being from 10 to 40% by weight, to form a solution of the mono-ozonide in the polar solvent, which solution is a separate phase, and subjecting to transposition at a low temperature the mono-ozonide in the presence of a catalyst comprising a carboxylic acid anhydride in admixture with an alkali metal salt or an organic base salt of a carboxylic acid or an alkali metal alcoholate.

CLASS 155D. 142666.

Int. Cl.-C03c 27/12, C04b 39/00, B32b 17/08, 23/00.

HIGH PRESSURE LAMINATE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

Applicant : WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING, GATEWAY CENTER, PITISBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : SMITH ANDERSON GAUSE, MARION CONE GRAY, JR. AND WILBUR RONALD THOMAS.

Application No. 1587/Cal/74 filed July 16, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims.

A high pressure laminate in the form of a unitary bonded combination of (1) outer surface layers of an epoxy resin-impregnated woven glass fabric and (2) a resin-impregnated core layer consitsing essentially of fibrous paper sheet, the paper sheet consisting of essentially of water-laid cellulosic fibres and said paper sheet being sandwiched or disposed between said outer surface layers.

CLASS $42A_a$ & B. 142667

Int. Cl.-A24b 15/00, A24d 1/18.

TOBACCO SUBSTITUTE.

Applicant : OLIN CORPORATION, AT P.O. BOX 200, PISGAH FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : RICHARD HUGO MARTIN, WILLIAM FRED OWENS, JR. AND STUART WAYNE MCCARTY.

Application No. 1764/Cal/74 filed August 6, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings

A paper tobacco substitute comprising cellulose fiber and a filler, at least 55% by weight of said filler based on the weight of the cellulose fiber being finely pulverized carbon, whereby when said tobacco substitute is blended with tobacco in a smoking article the total particulate matter and vapor phase yields obtained from the smoking article are reduced when compared to a similar all tobacco smoking article while at the same time producing smoke having a balanced acrolein/tar ratio and equivalent organoleptic effect to natural tobacco.

CLASS 128-I. 142668

Int. Cl.-A62b 23/06.

A NASAL FILTER.

Applicant : THE DIRECTOR, ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, ANSARI NAGAR, NEW DELHI-110016, INDIA.

Inventors : DR. JAGJIT SINGH PASRICHA, DR. BRIJ MOHAN ABROL AND BEHARI LAL PANDEY.

Application No. 1990/Cal/74 filed September 4, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

3 Claims

A nasal filter for prevention against inhalant allergy comprising a frame made of a material which does not cause any allergy such as herein defined and a wire gauze held to said frame characterized in that said wire gauze has a mesh size of 30 to 35 microns.

CLASS 127G & H. 142669

Int. Cl.-F16c 3/18, 7/06.

A VARIABLE SPEED CONTROL DEVICE.

Applicant & Inventor : HARISHBHAI SHANTILAL GANDHI, KIRTIBHAI SHANTILAL GANDHI AND HIMATBHAI SHANTILAL GANDHI, OF 17, CAMAC STREET, CALCUTTA-17, STATE OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 2414/Cal/74 filed November 4, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A variable speed control device from the input to the output shaft comprising a disc eccentrically mounted on an input shaft, a collar with bearing fitted between said collar and said disc, said collar having a connecting rod, the free end of which engages one end of the fulcrummed hollow shaft, the other end of the said hollow shaft having a pawl which engages a ratchet wheel on an output shaft, means for changing the fulcrumming point of said hollow shaft said means comprising a shiftable fulcrumming collar around the said hollow shaft.

CLASS 33E & F & 136B & E. 142670

Int. Cl.-B22c 9/00, B28b 1/08, 3/12.

METHOD OF MOLDING PRODUCTS FROM MOIST MATERIALS AND APPARATUS REALIZING SAME.

Applicant : VSESOJUZNY GOSUDARSTVENNY INSTITUT NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKIKH I PROEKTNYKH RABOT OGNEUPORNOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI, NABEREZHNAYA MAKAROVA 2, LENINGRAD, USSR.

Inventors : GENRIKH EFIMOVICH KARAS, LJUDMILA PAVLOVNA LEBEDEVA, ANATOLY ANDREEVICH MUKHIN, ANATOLY DMITRIEVICH PIVOVAROV, VLADIMIR IVANOVICH SKRYNNIKOV, VLADIMIR MOZUSOVICH YAM, VLADIMIR TIMOFEEVICH OLEINIK, VLADIMIR VAS ILIEVICH MIROSHNICHENKO AND VAS ILY ANDREEVICH KOVTUN.

Application No. 266/Cal/74 filed December 3, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A method of moulding products from semidry masses containing refractory and ceramic materials such as silicon-carbide, silicon, corundum, magnesite, periclase, zircon, alumina as well as blends of the above materials; binding, wetting and additive materials like clay, alcohol solution of bakelite, polyvinyl alcohol, sulphite-alcoholic compounds, liquid glass, phosphate and chromo-alumino phosphate consisting in that a moul is assembled from a lower plunger and a holder disposed in coaxial relationship; material is filled into said mould; said holder in the course of filling the material is subjected to the action of harmonic vibrations by which this material is preliminarily consolidated, said material is subjected to vertical impact vibrations applied to it through said lower plunger, further consolidation of said material in said mould is effected by the action of said vertical impact vibrations and clamping pressure P_a in combination with vibration of said holder of the mould.

CLASS 107H. 142671

Int. Cl.-F02m 55/02.

LIQUID FUEL PUMPING APPARATUS.

Applicant : C.A.V. LIMITED, OF WELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM B19 2XF, ENGLAND.

Inventor : ROBERT THOMAS JOHN SKINNER.

Application No. 1592/Cal/74 filed July 17, 1974.

Convention date July 28, 1973/(36055/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims

A liquid fuel injection pumping apparatus for supplying fuel to internal combustion engines, and of the kind comprising an injection pump driven in timed relationship with an associated engine, a bore, a shuttle slidable in the bore, first valve means through which one end of the bore can be placed in communication with the injection pump during the filling strokes thereof, and whereby at other times fuel under pressure is supplied thereto, an adjustable throttle member for determining the amount of fuel which can flow to said one end of the bore, thereby to vary the amount of fuel which is displaced to the injection pump during a filling stroke thereof, means for effecting movement of the shuttle towards said one end of the bore thereby to displace fuel to the injection pump, said means comprising a second valve means operable to cause the supply of fuel under pressure to the other end of the bore to effect movement of the shuttle towards said one end of the bore during the filling periods of the injection pump or to allow fuel to escape from said other end of the bore to permit the shuttle to move away from said one end of the bore, the pressure of fuel which is supplied to said other end of the bore being higher than the pressure of fuel supplied to said one end of the bore

CLASS 90F. 142672

Int. Cl.-C03b 37/02, 37/08.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING GLASS FIBRES.

Applicant : NITTO BOSEKI CO. LTD., OF 1, AZA HIGASHI, GONOME, FUKUSHIMASHI, JAPAN.

Inventor : EDWARD THOMAS STRICKLAND.

Application No. 80/Cal/75 filed January 13, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1977) Patent Office, Calcutta.

41 Claims

A method of forming glass fibres which comprises :

(a) passing separate streams of molten glass through an orifice plate heated by orifice plate heating means, said orifice plate having at least four rows of orifices therein, with orifices being spaced in flooded relationship;

(b) drawing fibers from cones of molten glass formed at each said orifice; and

(c) directing a bulk flow of rapidly moving gas upwardly to the orifice area in said plate, said bulk flow being a generally single gas column at the cone and plate area, in an amount, and at a velocity and an angle whereby it;

(i) cools said cones to provide a stable cone formation and maintains separation of cones thus preventing flooding;

(ii) impinges on said plate essentially to eliminate stagnant gas adjacent said plate and causes the gas to move outwardly along said plate in all directions from said orifice area; and

(iii) supplies a source of gas sucked downwardly by the fibers and substantially eliminate ambient gas drawn into the region of the fiber cones.

CLASS 40B. 142673.

Int. Cl.-B01j 11/00, C08f 3/00.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A CATALYST.

Applicant : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6230 FRANKFURT/MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : KURT RUST, ERWIN SCHROTT, HELMUT STRAMETZ AND HANS-JURGEN KABLITZ.

Application No. 349/Cal/75 filed February 24, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of a catalyst by reacting titanium tetrachloride in an inert hydrocarbon solvent with an aluminum-organic compound containing an aluminum dialkyl chloride separating and washing the reaction product, subsequently thermally treating the reaction product suspended in the hydrocarbon solvent in the presence of an ether (component A), mixing with an aluminum dialkyl halide (component B) and optionally with a cyclopolyene as stereo-regulator (component C), which comprises adding the aluminum-organic compound containing aluminum diakyl chloride to the $TiCl_4$ at a temperature of from --20 to +20°C in a molar proportion of aluminum diakyl chloride to $TiCl_4$ of from 0.8 : 1 to 1.5:1, subjecting the suspension containing the solid washed reaction product to a chermal treatment in the presence of a dialkyl ether and a cyclopolyene and then effecting an after-treatment with an aluminium alkyl halide, optionally in the presence of a small amount of a cyclopolyene and/of an olefin.

CLASS 32F & 40 B. 142674.

Int. Cl.-B01j 11/00, C08f 3/00.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A CATALYST.

Applicant : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6230 FRANKFURT/MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : KURT RUST, ERWIN SCHROTT, HELMUT STRAMETZ, DIETER WALTER AND HANS-JURGEN KABLITZ.

Application No. 350/Cal/75 filed February 24, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1977) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims. No. drawings.

A process for the manufacture of a catalyst by reacting titanium tetrachloride in an inert hydrocarbon solvent with an aluminum-organic compound containing an aluminum dialkyl chloride, separating and washing the reaction product, subsequently thermally treating the reaction product suspended in the hydrocarbon solvent in the presence of an ether (component A), mixing with an aluminum dialkyl halide (component B) and optionally with a cyclopolyeneas stereoregulator (component C) which comprises adding the aluminum-organic compound containing aluminum dialkyl chloride to the $TiCl_4$ at a temperature of from --20 to +20°C in a molar proportion of aluminum dialkyl chloride to $TiCl_4$ of from 0.8:1 to 1.5:1, subjecting the suspension containing the solid washed reaction product to a thermal treatment in the presence of a dialkyl ether and then treating it with an aluminum alkyl halide.

CLASS 40B. 142675.

Int. Cl.-B01j 11/00.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A CATALYST.

Applicant : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6230, FRANKFURT/MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : KURT RUST, ERWIN SCHROTT, HELMUT STRAMTZ AND HANS-JURGEN KABLITZ.

Application No. 351/Cal/75 filed February 24, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of a catalyst by reacting titanium tetrachloride in an inert hydrocarbon solvent with an aluminum-organic compound containing an aluminum dialkyl chloride, thermaly treating the $TiCl_3$-containing reaction product, optionally in the presence of an ether, separating and washing the reaction product (component A) and mixing it with an aluminum dialkyl halide (component B) and optionally with a cyclopolyene (component C) as stereoregulator, which comprises adding the aluminum-organic compound containing aluminum dialkyl chloride to the $TiCl_4$ at a temperature of from --20 to +20°C in a molar proportion of aluminum dialkyl chloride to $TiCl_4$ of from 0.8 : 1 to 1.5 : 1, subjecting the $TiCl_3$-containing solid reaction product to a thermal treatment at a temperature of from 40 to 150°C, effecting a further thermal treatment in the presence of a dialkyl ether and separating the solid reaction product.

CLASS 39K & M. 142676

Int. Cl.-C01g 23/04, C01b 25/30.

PROCESS FOR THE JOINT PRODUCTION OF SODIUM TRIPOLYPHOSPHATE AND TITANIUM DIOXIDE.

Applicant : SOCIETA ITALIANA RESINE S.I.R. S.P.A., OF 33, VIA GRAZIOLI, MILAN, ITALY.

Inventors : BENEDETTO CALCAGNO, LUIGI PICCOLO, ANTONIO PAOLINELLI, GIORGIO COZZA AND GABRIELE BOTTAI.

Application No. 494/Cal/75 filed March 13, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings

A process for the joint production of titanium dioxide and sodium tripolyphosphate, which comprises :

(a) contacting, at elevated temperature, ilmenite (or titanium-bearing slags) with concentrated sulphuric acid, to form a solid product which is subsequently dissolved in water or weak acid to yield a solution of sulphates of titanium and iron;

(b) converting entirely the iron sulphates to their reduced, ferrous form by adding metallic iron, and clarifying the resulting solution;

(c) separating the ferrous sulphate in the form of ferrous sulphate heptahydrate;

(d) subjecting to hydrolysis the solution from which the ferrous sulphate heptahydrate has been separated, so that the titanium dioxide is precipitated in a hydrated form;

(e) calcining the precipitated hydrated titanium dioxide to convert the latter into titanium dioxide in the rule or anatase form;

(f) concentrating the aqueous solution of sulphuric acid resulting from the separation of hydrated titanium dioxide, to a concentration not exceeding 70% by weight;

(g) contacting this concentrated solution of sulphuric acid at elevated temperature with phosphate rock, the quantity of concentrated solution of sulphuric acid being in excess of the stoichiometric quantity necessary to liberate phosphoric acid;

(h) separating fluorine and silica from the solution resulting from the acid attack of the phosphate rock, and purifying the solution from sulphate ions, free sulphuric acid, arsenic and organic substances present;

(i) separating vanadium, chronium and iron by the addition of sodium hydroxide in an amount sufficient also to cause salification of the phosphoric acid; and

(j) calcining the sodium phosphates to convert the latter into sodium tripolyphosphate.

CLASS 56F. 142677

Int. Cl.-C10g 1/06.

PROCESS FOR THE LIQUEFACTION OF CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS.

Applicant : GULF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, OF GULF BUILDING, 7TH AVENUE AND GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : SUN WOONG CHUN, DONALD CHARLES CRONAUER AND THOMAS WILLIAM LESLIE.

Application No. 649/Cal/75 filed April 1, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

A process for the liquefaction of solid carbonaceous materials such as herein described which comprises passing a slurry composed of said solid carbonaceous material and a solvent having hydrogen transfer properties such as herein described and hydrogen through a reaction vessel characterized by a plurality of closely-spaced reaction zones separated by porous partitions, a portion of said zones containing a solid particulate catalyst such as herein described which will not pass through said porous partitions and the remainder of said zones forming substantially unobstructed passageways through said reaction vessel, the volume proportion of the substantially unobstructed passageways to catalyst zones being preferably from about 20 : 1 to about 1 : 10.

CLASS 128G. 142678

Int. Cl.-A61g 7/06.

AUTOTRACTION TABLE.

Applicant & Inventor : GERTRUD AGNES MATILDA LIND, M.D., GRAV TUREGATAN 22, 114 38 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Application No. 891/Cal/75 filed May 3, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims

A traction table with a top for a patient to lie on and a flexible arrangement that can be fastened round a part of the body such as the waist or the head of the patient lying on the table and a traction strap or the like secured to a holder fastened at one end of the table, characterised by the fact that a pipe frame is provided at the head end and at the foot of the table, that the frame at the foot end comprises a transverse pipe situated at a certain distance above the table top to provide a foot stop for the patient lying supine with the legs raised and flexed, that the frame at the head end has at least two vertical pipes on each side of the longitudinal midline of the table as supports for the patient's hands, and that at least one of the pipes has a vertically adjustable holder for securing a longitudinally adjustable traction strap, which comprises a dynamometer which measures the traction force and gives the traction belt suitable elasticity for auto-treatment.

CLASS 40E & F. 142679

Int. Cl.-B01d 47/06.

IMROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO GAS SCRUBBING APPARATUS.

Applicant: WIEGAND KARLSRUHE GMBH, OF EINSTEINSTRASSE 9-15, ETTLINGEN 7505, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors: WALTER HUMMEL, GREGOR KLINKE AND ALBERTO PROSPERI.

Application No. 1411/Cal/75 filed July 19, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

Apparatus for scrubbing gases drawn therethrough by means of a scrubbing liquid, comprising, disposed in a nozzle chamber, at least one downwardly directed spray nozzle for spraying the scrubbing liquid, a supply orifice leading to said nozzle chamber for supplying gas to be scrubbed to said nozzle chamber, a mixing chamber adjoining the nozzle chamber therebelow for mixing said gas with the scrubbing liquid, a fluid collection chamber adioining the mixing chamber therebelow for catching the scrubbing liquid and a droplet separating chamber downstream of the liquid collecting chamber for effecting separation of scrubbing liquid from the gases and directing the droplets into the liquid collecting chamber, characterised in that said nozzle chamber houses at least one row of spray nozzles for spraying scrubbing liquid between two walls, downward continuations of said walls defining said mixing chamber with one of the walls of said nozzle chamber serving also as a wall of said droplet separating chamber, and in that at least one supply orifice in one wall extends over the length of the row of spray nozzles.

CLASS 40F. 142680

Int. Cl.-C10j 1/00, 3/20.

APPARATUS FOR THE GASIFICATION OF COAL.

Applicant: SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V., OF CAREL VAN BYLANDTLAAN 30, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Inventor: GERNOT STAUDINGER.

Application No. 1416/Cal/75 filed July 19, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

An apparatus for the gasification of powdered coal by partial combustion with oxygen, consisting of a vertical reactor provided with inlets for coal oxygen or a gas containing oxygen, and steam and with outlets for the hot gas formed by the gasification and ash, characterized in that at the bottom of the reactor, via a constriction, a section is connected for the supply of the oxygen required for gasification, which supply section consists of a chamber with, in a central position and opening opposite the constriction, a set of coaxial tubes for the supply of coal and for at least part of the required gases, which set of tubes protrudes through the bottom of the chamber, which chamber is provided with an inlet for water for maintaining an amount of water with free surface around the set of coaxial tubes, and which chamber is provided with an outlet for solid slag particles, the outlet for product gas being located in the upper part of the reactor.

CLASS 99A & 129G. 142681

Int. Cl.-B05d 7/00.

IMPROVED PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING A TWO-PIECE STEEL CAN.

Applicant: OXY METAL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, AT 21441 HOOVER ROAD, WARREN, MICHIGAN (USA).

Inventor: ROGER W. WILLIAMS.

Application No. 1523/Cal/75 filed August 2, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims. No drawings

In a process for manufacturing a tin-free two-piece steel can wherein a steel blank is first cupped and than ironed to form a unitary bottom and sidewall structure, the improvement comprising:

A. contacting the steel surface with a stable organic phase coating composition, comprising:

(a) 5 to 60 weight % of the reaction product obtained upon mixing as reactants

(1) a salt of a multivalent metal cation,

(2) a polyphosphoric acid, and

(3) an alcohol of 10—36 carbon atoms, in a weight ratio of metallic cation: P_2O_5 equivalent: alcohol of 1 : 3—60 : 14—150;

(b) 30 to 94 weight % of an organic lubricant of at least 12 carbon atoms; and

(c) 0.5 to 10 weight % water.

B. thereafter subjecting the thus-treated surface to a cupping and one or more ironing stages to form a unitary bottom and sidewall structure.

CLASS 103. 142682

Int. Cl.-C09k 3/18.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION WATER REPELLENT CUM PRESERVATIVE FLUID.

Applicant: CHIEF CONTROLLER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL) IN THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI-(INDIA).

Inventors: SARVASHRI GURU CHARAN GUPTA, TEJ KRISHAN GROVER AND DR. PREM NARAIN AGARWAL.

Application No. 1058/Cal/76 filed June 16, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

5 Claims. No drawings

Process for the preparation of water repellent-*cum*-preservative fluid composition which comprises thoroughly mixing of :—

petroleum spirit e.g. high grade kerosene or solvent natha, high boiling point alcohols e.g. long chain monohydric alcohols having boiling point in the range of 115-120° alkyl salt of salicylic acid e.g. O-$HOC_6H_4CO_2$-R oil soluble polar corrosion inhibitor e.g.

alkali earth compounds of petroleum sulphonates or naphthenates in the ratio as herein defined at temperature of 25±1°C.

CLASS 32F$_{3c}$ &F$_4$. 142683

Int. Cl.-C07c 149/14, 149/24.

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC SULPHIDES AND DISULPHIDES.

Applicant: BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors: WINFRIED BEHR AND HEINRIH KONIGSHOFEN.

Application No. 1106/Cal/76 filed June 22, 1976.

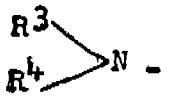
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for the production of organic sulphides and disulphides corresponding to the formula I.

$$R^1—\underset{\underset{S}{\|}}{C}—S—\underset{\underset{S}{\|}}{C}—R^1$$

in which R^1 represents radicals corresponding to the formula R^3-O or a radical of the formula shown in Figure 1.



wherein R^3 represents an aliphatic C_1-C_{12} hydrocarbon radical optionally containing oxygen, R^3 and R^4 represent alkyl radicals with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and x=1 or 2, wherein a compound corresponding to the formula II.

$$R^1—\underset{\underset{S}{\|}}{C}—S(-)\ Y(+)$$

in which R^1 is as defined above and Y+ is the cation of a monovalent metal, is oxidised with a halogen or a pseudohalogen at temperatures of from —20 to +60°C in solution in a mixture of water and an aliphatic alcohol in a ratio between 5 : 95 and 95 : 5 and optionally in the presence of an inert gas.

CLASS 132A$_9$ & D. 142684

Int. Cl.-B01f 7/00.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL MIXERS.

Applicant & Inventor: UMAKANT MANDREKAR, 'KALPATARU' PLOT NO. 1263-B, PRABHADEVI, BOMBAY-400025, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 344/Bom/74 filed September 25, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

24 Claims

An industrial mixer consisting a conical tank or container having a discharge chute on one side of its bottom end and a loading chute on one side of its upper cover carrying a drive mechanism for turning a mixing screw on its axis in a planetory motion and at its bottom end said screw being mounted on a universal joint driven by a geared motor or the like prime mover and in that the mixing of solid particles to solid particles and/or solid particles to liquid or liquids is carried out by four simultaneous mixing action, wherein :

(a) the material fed in the conical tank or container gets mixed and spiralled in an upward flow as the mixing screw turn : in its axis;

(b) at the same time, the mixing screw orbiting around in a planetary motion around the inside wall of the conical tank or container moves the material in a large second spiral;

(c) at the same time, a third simultaneous mixing results as the material flowing down by the gravity action from the tapering side walls of the conical tank opposite the side of the mixing screw is lifted upwardly by the mixing screw; and

(d) at the same time, a fourth simultaneous mixing results by the rotation of the mixing screw in a radial or epicyclic motion when the mixing screw is rotating on its axis by the gear drive obtained from the said geared motor fitted to the bottom of the conical tank or container.

CLASS 134D & 160B. 142685

Int. Cl.-B62d 7/00.

SELF STEERING SPREAD AXLE ASSEMBLY FOR A TRAILER AS THE LOAD CARRYING MEANS OF AN AUTOMOBILE.

Applicant: VULCAN-LAVEL LIMITED, BOMBAY-POONA ROAD, DAPODI POONA 411 012, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

Inventor: YASHVANT GOVIND UDGAONKAR.

Application No. 98/Bom/75 filed April 10, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

2 Claims

Self steering spread axle assembly for a trailer as the load carrying means of an automobile comprising (i) a towing vehicle in the front, with front axle assembly having two wheels and a rear axle assmbly with four wheels, two on each side in the usual manner (ii) a fifth wheel coupling (iii) a chasisless tanker or a wagon or the like load carrying means means (iv) a self steering spread axle assembly front end of the said load carrying means rests on the said fifth wheel coupling and the rear end of the same rests on a platform of a rear and upper level ball race turn table; the said rear and upper level ball race turn table being located between the two axles of the said self steering spread said self steering spread axle assembly comprising two axles and said each axle having four wheels two on each side; the said rear and upper level ball race turn table having upper and lower platform, the lower platform being mounted on a frame of the said spread axle assembly; the force end of the said frame rests on the upper platform of the lower level ball race turn table and the said lower level turn table being located above the front axle of the said spread axle assembly; there being provided two strong parallel tie-rods; force-ends of which being fixed to the upper platform of the said lower level turn table and the rear ends of which being fixed to the lower platform of the upper level turn table; the said load carrying means acts as a level and by virtue of which when the towing vehicle takes a turn by operating the steering wheel the said load carrying means causes to actuate the said tie-rods such that the front axle of the said spread axle assembly follows the path of the front wheels of the said towing vehicle thus facilitating the extra long vehicle to take a turn without causing any off-tracking of the vehicle

CLASS 136F & 152C. 142686

Int. Cl.-B22c 1/02, 1/16, B28b 7/00.

A METHOD FOR PRODUCING FOUNDRY MOULDS AND CORES.

Applicant: TSENTRALNY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELISKY INSTITUT TRKHNOLOGII MASHINOSTROENIA, SHARIKOPODSHIPNIKOVSKAYA ULITSA. 4, MOSSOW USSR AND VSESOJUZNY PROEKTNO-TEKHNOLOGICHESKY INSTITUT TYAZHOLOGO MASHINOSTROENIA, PROSPEKT MIRA, 106, MOSCOW, USSR.

Inventors: (1) NAUM YAKOVLEVICH KAGAN. (2) VLADIMIR MIRONOVICH BORTNIK (3) ISAI VOLFOVICH KORENBLJUM. (4) JURY ALEXEEVICH RAZUMEEV, (5) ABRAM MOISEEVICH LYASS (6) PAVEL

AFANASIEVICH BORSUK, (7) ZOKHRAB GAMID OGLY USUBOV AND VALENTINA ALEXEEVNA DMITRIEVA.

Application No. 252/Cal/74 filed February 6, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims. No drawings

A method of producing foundry moulds and cores, comprising mixing 90—99.5 parts by weight of foundry sand as a filler, 3 to 7 parts by weight of ligno-sulphonate of an alkali metal, an alkali-earth metal, ammonium or a mixture thereof as a binding agent, 0.05 to 5 parts by weight of a phenol or a mixture of phenols as an additive agent, and additionally at least one compound selected from the group consisting of 0.5 to 10 parts by weight of a metallurgical slag 0.01 to 2 parts by weight of a compound, such as potassium permanganate, as an oxidising agent, 0.01 to 2 parts by weight of a combination of metals having different valency, such as manganese dioxide, or metallic compound, 0.5 to 3 parts by weight of a compound of an element having amphoteric properties, such as titanium dioxide and zinc oxide, 0.05 to 1 parts by weight of a surfactant having foam-generating properties ,such as sodium alkylarylsulphonate; making moulds and cores from the mixture thus formed by any known method, followed by drying them at a temperature of 160 to 180°C or self-setting in the air of blowing off with air or carbon dioxide.

CLASS 39B & 40F. 142687

Int. Cl. C01d 7/10.

A METHOD OF AND AN APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING SODIUM BICARBONATE FROM AN EFFLUENT CONTAINING SODIUM HYDROXIDE.

Applicant: RHONE- POULENC INDUSTRIES, OF 22 AVENUE MONTAIGNE, 75008 PARIS, FRANCE.

Inventors: ANDRE ARTUR AND CHARLES MENIERE.

Application No. 1018/Cal/75 filed May 20, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

17 Claims

A continuous method for obtaining sodium bicarbonate in crystals of a size larger than the size of crystals obtained by the ammonia-soda process, from the treatment with CO_2 of sodium chloride electrolysis cell liquor containing sodium hydroxide and sodium chloride, avoiding crusting of the apparatus, comprising :

— in a first zone treating the cell liquor with a carbon dioxide containing gas to convert sodium hydroxide to a neutral sodium carbonate which remains in solution,

— in a second zone subjecting the solution from the first zone to the action of a carbon dioxide containing gas to precipitate sodium bicarbonate while the maximum temperature reacted in said second zone is below 70°C, said second zone being a zone of liquid-gas exchange and solid discharge,

— passing the suspension obtained in the second zone to the third zone which is also a liquid gas exchanging and solid discharging zone whereby completing (or terminating or finishing) the bicarbonation by the action of a carbon-dioxide containing gas and cooling the suspension, to a final temperature of no more than 45°C,

— and finally separating the precipitated sodium bicarbonate from the liquid.

CLASS $62A_1$. 142688

Int. Cl. D06m 1/02; 1/10; 9/14.

IMROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE TREATMENT OF TEXTILE MATERIALS.

Applicant: MATHER & PLATT LIMITED OF PARK WORKS, MANCHESTER, MIO 6BA, ENGLAND.

Inventors: CLIFFORD DUCKWORTH.

Application No. 1747/Cal/74 filed August 3, 1974.

Convention date August 4, 1973 (37107/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

17 Claims

A method of mercerising cellulosic textile materials comprising the steps of presenting the textile material for saturation with an alkaline swelling agent at a concentration of 8.75% or more and at a temperature of 50°C or more for an immersion time of between 1 second and 60 seconds and squeezing excess treatment liquor from the textile material.

CLASS 128F, G & K. 142689

Int. Cl. A61b; 17/00, A61n 3/00.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUIFACTION PUMP.

Applicant: NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, OF WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors: EDWARD FRANK BAEHR; JACK BERNARD ESGAR & WILLIAM JAMES McGANNON.

Application No. 2005/Cal/74 filed September 6, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

22 Claims

A surgical tissue macerating and removing instrument comprising : a cylindrical tube open at least at one end and having at least one aperature in its wall; a rod disposed in said tube for rotation therein, said rod being formed into a first screw portion at one end of said first archemides screw portion extending between said one end of said tube and said aperture in said tube; drive means for rotating said rod at a speed sufficient to cause a pumping action between said open end of said tube and said aperture; and counterflow means for directing a liquid into the space between said rod and said tube in a direction toward said aperture and said open end of said tube.

CLASS 85K & 98G. 142690

Int. Cl. F23c 11/00; F 28d 7/00.

IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO HEAT EXCHANGE SYSTEMS.

Applicant: BABCOCK & WILCOX LIMITED, OF CLEVELAND HOUSE, 19 St. JAME'S SQUARE, LONDON, SWIY 4LN, ENGLAND.

Inventors: THOMAS BASIL WEBB.

Application No. 2385/Cal/74 filed November 1, 1974.

Convention date November 2nd, 1973 (50961/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A heat exchange system having an enclosed combustion chamber arranged to operate with a fluidized bed of combustible material, the depth of the bed being variable and including a heat exchange tube length or tube lengths with the axis of the or each tube inclined to the horizontal in a plurality of vertical planes along its length, said tube length or tube lengths being positioned so that the extent of the or each tube length which will be immersed in the bed is dependent upon the depth of the bed,

CLASS 32E & 104F. 142691

Int. Cl.-C08d 5/02, 11/00.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING REMOLDABLE HALOBUTYL RUBBERS COMPOSITIONS.

Applicant: POLYSAR LIMITED, OF SARNIA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Inventors: ERNEST JACK BUCKLER AND JOHN ROBERT DUNN.

Application No. 2399/Cal/74 filed November 2, 1974.

Convention date November 8, 1973/(185,358/73) CANADA.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings

A process for preparing remoldable halobutyl rubber compositions which comprises reacting,

I. a copolymer of isobutylene with 0.1—15 wt. % isoprene and containing 0.5—15 wt. % bromine or chlorine, with

II. a tertiary amine selected from

A. compounds of structure $R_2—\underset{\displaystyle R_1}{\underset{|}{N}}—X$

where R_1 and R_2 are methyl or ethyl groups and where X is one of

(a) an alkyl group having 5 to 30 carbon atoms;

(b) a C_1 or C_2 alkyl group substituted with benzene or a substituted benzene;

(c) an alkyl group having 4 to 30 carbon atoms and having attached thereto at least one other

$\underset{\displaystyle R_1}{\underset{|}{}}$

R_2- N - group; and

(d) a nitrogen-carbon containing group having alkyl groups connected by single nitrogen atoms and containing at least one other

$\underset{\displaystyle R_1}{\underset{|}{}}$

R_2 - N - group,

having from 4 to 10 carbon atoms in said alkyl groups and from 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms connecting said alkyl groups;

B. piperidine or piperazine substituted with a methyl or ethyl group at the heterocyclic nitrogen atoms; and

C. tri-ethylene diamine.

CLASS 32F$_{9}$a & 40B. 142692

Int. Cl.-C07b 1/00, C07c 69/82.

SELECTIVE CATALYTIC HYDROGENATION OF MOLTEN ALDEHYDIC DIMETHYL TEREPHTHALATE.

Applicant: DYNAMIT NOBEL AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF POSTFACH 1209, 521 TROISDORF, WEST GERMANY.

Inventors: WAKO YOKOYAMA, AND HOWARD LOUIS EMPIE.

Application No. 2849/Cal/74 filed December 24, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

In a process for treating molten DMT containing 4-carbomethoxybenzaldehyde and other aldehydes by subjecting it to catalytic hydrogenation with a catalyst that not only promotes hydrogenation of the aldehydic content, but also tends at the temperature of the molten DMT to promote ring hydrogenation, the improvement for minimizing said ring hydrogenation, which comprises contacting said molten aldehydic DMT with (1) a quantity of molecular hydrogen sufficient to hydrogenate a substantial portion of said aldehydic content and (2) a catalytic quantity of said catalyst and hydrogenating molten aldehydic DMT with an aldehyde-ester content of 200—2000 p.p.m. down to 100 p.p.m. 4-carbomethoxybenzaldehyde content.

CLASS 14A$_{2}$. 142693

Int. Cl.-H01m 29/00.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF POSITIVE ELECTRODES FOR LEAD STORAGE BATTERIES.

Applicant: AKTIEBOLAGET TUDOR, OF S-172 81 SUNDBYBERG, SWEDEN.

Inventor: TORE ERIKSSON.

Application No. 63/Cal/75 filed January 10, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims. No drawings

Process for the preparation of positive lead storage battery electrodes, whose active material is to be converted to lead dioxide by forming in an alkaline electrolyte, characterized in that the electrodes are formed in an electrolyte, the pH of which is 11-13 and wherein a salt is dissolved, whose anion yields a difficulty soluble lead compound.

CLASS 32-D. 142694

Int. Cl. C07f; 7/22.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING AN ORGANOTIN HALIDE MERCAPTIDE.

Applicant: CINCINNATI MILACRON CHEMICALS, INC., LOCATED AT READING, STATE OF OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

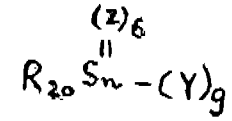
Inventor: KENNETH RICHARD MOLT.

Application No. 92/Cal/75 filed January 16, 1975.

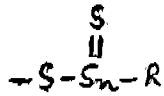
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

24 Claims

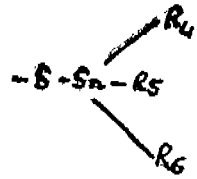
In a process of preparing an organotin mercaptide halide or a mixture of organotin halide and organotin mercaptide by reacting an organotin sulphide of the formula V.



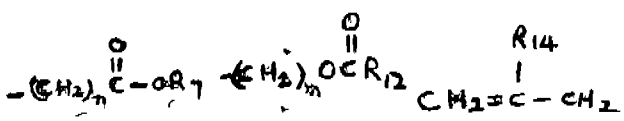
with a compound of the formula R_3, X where R_{20} is R.R_6 or R_4, Z is sulfur or nothing, b is 0 or 1, Y is a radical of the formula VI,



R_3, R_5, R_6, a radical of the formula VII.



or SR^{13} and g is 1 or 3 with the proviso that g is 3 only when one Y is R_5, one is R_6 and the remaining Y is a radical of the formula VII and g is 1 only when Y is a radical of the formula VI, the total number of a toms attached to tin is such that the valence of tin is 4 and where R, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R_6 are alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, aryl or aralkyl groups R_1 and R_{11} are a radical of the formulae VIII, IX, X.



or benzyl groups, R_7 is an alkyl, cycloalkyl or aralkyl group, R_{13} is an alkyl or alkenyl group, X is a halogen of atomic weight 35 to 80, n is 1 or 2, m is 2 or 3 and R_{14} is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, the improvement comprising carrying out the reaction while the organotin sulphide is in the water wet condition.

CLASS 70C_4. 142695

Int. Cl.-C23b, 9/02.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO ANODISING ALUMINIUM AND ITS ALLOYS USING ALTERNATING CURRENT IN SULPHURIC ACID ELECTROLYTE.

Applicant: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Inventors: BALKUNJE ANANTHA SHENOI, VENKATARAMAN BALASUBRAMANIAN AND SUBBIAH JOHN.

Application No. 115/Cal/75 filed January 21, 1975

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

3 Claims

A process for anodising aluminium and its alloys containing copper, magnesium or silicon using alternating current in sulphuric acid electrolyte which consists in polishing, degreasing, cleaning and anodising the aluminium and its alloys in 5-50% w/w sulphuric acid electrolyte containing additive agents such as alkali metal sulphates, oxalates, nitrates, citrates, tartrates and borates in the range of 0.5 to 10%, dyed with organic or inorganic pigments and finally hot water or steam sealed.

CLASS 32C & F_3c. 142696

Int. Cl.-C07c 169/60.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PURE CHOLESTEROL FROM BUFFALO AND GOAT SPINAL CORD.

Applicant: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Inventors: VIKASH CHANDRA PANDEY, VARANASI KRISHNA MOHAN RAO AND COIMBATORE RAMDORAI KRISHNA MURTI.

Application No. 511/Cal/75 filed March 15, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

1 Claim. No drawings

A process for the preparation of pure cholesterol from buffalo and goat spinal cords characterized in the extraction of the dried spinal cords at 15° to 25°C for 15 to 18 hrs., with ethyl acetate, evaporation of the solvent (recovery of solvent 85 to 90%) and crystallization of the crude product from methyl alcohol (recovery of methyl alcohol is to the extent of 85 to 90%), yielding pure cholesterol which can be used in pharmacy, industry or research.

CLASS 144E_8 142697

Int. Cl.-C09b 57/00.

AQUEOUS PIGMENT DISPERSIONS.

Applicant: BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors: VOLKER AIGN, KLAUS WAIZ, REINHOLD HORNLE, KARLHEINZ WOLF, AND NORBERT PUSCH.

Application No. 764/Cal/75 filed April 16, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 197) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

Aqueous pigment dispersions containing organic or inorganic pigments and water-soluble oxalkylation products of compounds which are obtainable by condensation of aromatic compounds, containing phenolic OH groups, or their ethers, with formaldehyde and amines which contain at least 2NH groups which are reactive towards formaldehyde, or derivatives of such oxalkylation products.

CLASS 187E_1 & E_9 & E_{11}. 142698

Int. Cl.-H04r 1/14.

A DEVICE FOR PICKING UP VIBRATION SUCH AS VOICE SIGNALS DIRECTLY FROM THE THROAT.

Applicant: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Inventors: PRABIR KUMAR CHAKRABORTY, MULK RAJ KAPOOR, KASHINATH DADASAHEB PAVATE AND FATEH SINGH.

Application No. 1769/Cal/75 filed September 16, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

6 Claims

A device for picking up vibrations such as voice signals directly from the throat comprising a metal casing in which are housed are fixed metallic back electrode; an active electronic device such as a field effect transistor source follower and a charged electret foil without having any metal coating whereby when the said electret foil is monunted on the spenker's throat or like vibrating area, the skin of the throat of like vibrating area touches the said electret foil and rear electrode along with the user's throat skin or like vibrating area forms a parallel plate condenser with the said electret foil sandwiched in between and the vibration of the speaker's throat is picked up leading to a variation in the electrical capacitance which causes an electrical voltage to appear across the output terminals of the said source follower.

CLASS 77B_{12}. 142699

Int. Cl. C11b 1/10.

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF LIQUID EDIBLE OIL FROM PALM OIL OR SIMILAR OILS.

Applicant: H. L. S. LTD., INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, OF PETAH-TIKYA, ISRAEL.

Inventors: LADISLAV KOSLOWSKY.

Application No. 1829/Cal/75 filed September 23, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims

A process of producing an improved edible liquid oil from an oil selected from amongst natural and semiprocessed vegetable and animal oils and fats and mixtures thereof, and comprising saturated and unsaturated fatty acid moieties in a relative molar ratio of about 1 : 1 where at least 90% of

the saturated fatty acid moieties contain not more than 16 carbon atom molecules, which process comprises the steps of :

(a) reacting a portion of said oil with at least one unsaturated fatty acid ester of a)-alkanol, provided that where a mixture of two or more such esters are used, they are all derived from the same alkanol, in the presence of a transesterification catalyst, to form a first product mixture;

(b) Subjecting said first product mixture to distillation under reduced pressure not exceeding 40 Torr, thereby to obtain a first distillate being a mixture of alkanol esters of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids and a first distillation residue being an edible liquid oil having a higher iodine value than said oil used as starting material;

(c) subjecting said first distillate to fractional distillation under redused pressure not exceeding 40 Torr. to separate it into a lower boiling saturated fatty acid ester fraction and a higher boiling unsaturated fatty acid ester fraction;

(d) reacting the saturated fatty acid ester fraction obtained in step (c) with another portion of said oil in the presence of a transesterification catalyst for form a second product mixture;

(e) subjecting said second product mixture to distillation under reduced pressure not exceeding 40 Torr, thereby to obtain a second distillate being a mixture of alkanol esters of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, and a second distillation residue being an oil having a lower iodine value than said oil used as starting material;

(f) subjecting said second distillate to fractional distillation under reduced pressure not exceeding 40 Torr, to separate it into a lower boiling saturated fatty acid ester fraction and a higher boiling unsaturated fatty acid ester fraction; and

(g) recycling said unsaturated fatty acid ester fractions obtained in steps (c) and (f) to the first transesterification step (a) and recycling the saturated fatty acid ester fraction obtained in step (f) to the second transesterification step (d).

CLASS 47B. 142700.

Int. Cl.-C10k 3/04.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING METHANE RICH GASES.

Applicant : HALDOR TOPSOE A/S, OF P.O. BOX 49, DK-2860 SOBORG, DENMARK.

Inventor : ERNST JORN.

Application No. 2109/Cal/75 filed November 4, 1975.

Convention date November 6, 1974 (47924/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for producing a methane rich gas it at least one adiabatically operated methanation reactor by combining an inlet stream of a preheated methane synthesis gas containing hydrogen and carbon monoxide, and a recycle stream consisting of product gas from the methanation reactor, passing the combined streams through a bed of a methanation catalyst contained in the methanation reactor, and dividing the outlet stream from the reactor into the recycle stream and a stream of product gas to be passed on for further processing or collected for cooling and use, wherein the methanation reactor is operated so as to provide the outlet stream at a temperature of between 500°C and 700°C, after which the outlet stream is colled to a temperature between 250°C and 350°C and being at least 50°C above the dew, point of the outlet stream at the actual pressure and composition thereof, the recycle stream being withdrawn from the outlet stream by means of an ejector after the cooling and combined without further treatment with the inlet stream.

CLASS 40F. 142701.

Int. Cl.-B01d; 13/00; B01j 1/00.

PROCESS FOR REMOVING WATER SOLUBLE IONIC COMPOUNDS FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS BY MEANS OF ULTRAFILTRATION.

Applicant : BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : HENS-HEINZ MOLLS, JOCHEN KOLL, REINHOLD-HORNLE, AND MANFRED BUCHELER.

Application No. 159/Cal/76 filed January 28, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

Process for removing water-soluble ionic compounds from aqueous solutions, characterised in that first a water-soluble, preferably higher-molecular, salt-forming agent of opposite charge to the ionic compound to be removed is added to the aqueous solutions and thereafter an ultrafiltration is carried out under pressure.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy :—

(1)

113825 115845 117356 117518 119690 120626 121692

(2)

113666 115439 115932 115944 119297 121449

(3)

114560 114729 115961 116385 116389 116595 117033 117059 117155 117730 117731 117817 117972

PATENTS SEALED

129504 139213 140444 140483 140485 140488 140490 140496 140508 140516 140517 140534 140540 140545 140549 140552 140558 140559 140570 140571 140572 140578 140581 140589 140596 140600 140617 140626 140654 140662 140673 140674 140684 140688 140697 140706 140714 140728 140787 [illegible] 140846 140903 140942 141297

CLAIM UNDER SECTION 20(1) OF THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

(1)

The claim made by Arthur Winston Buckton Garner under Section 20(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 to proceed the application for Patent No. 140694 in their name has been allowed.

(2)

The claim made by Nambiar Consultants Private Limited under Section 20(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 to proceed the application for Patent No. 142199 in their name has been allowed.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.	Title of the invention
118967 (20.4.72)	Process for preparing 1-(2-amino-4-quinazolinyl) ureas.
120510 (20.4.72)	Process for the production of new pyrrolidine compounds.

122040 (20.4.72) Process for preparing "N-diaryl-pyridyl-methyl-imidazoles and their salts".

127824 (31.7.70) Process of removal of iron from iron containing titaniferous materials.

128422 (14.9.70) Azo compounds of low solubility in water, process for their preparation and fibres, yarns and textiles dyed or printed therewith.

128564 (20.4.72) Process for the production of new pyrrolidine compounds.

128565 (20.4.72) Process for the production of new pyrrolidine compounds.

128612 (26.9.70) Process for preparation of mica base of lustrous pigments.

130106 (29.1.71) Process for the manufacture of new disazo pigments.

130320 (18.2.71) Improvements in or relating to dimethyl terephthalate.

130323 (19.2.71) Preparation of N-substituted acetaldimines.

130346 (23.2.71) Method of vulcanizing rubber and 3-cycloalkylthio-3-azabicyclo [3.2.2] nonane-inhibitors used therein.

130465 (4.3.71) Process for the preparation of enzyme polymer complexes.

130487 (5.3.71) Method for vulcanizing rubber using cycloalkyl-sulfenamide containing vulcanization inhibitor.

130489 (5.3.71) Process for the manufacture of water-soluble monoazo dyestuffs.

130775 (29.3.71) Method for suspension polymerizing vinyl chloride.

130811 (1.4.71) Improvements in and relating to the polymerization of olefins.

131023 (19.4.71) A process for the production of resinous condensation products from aromatic compounds such as xylenes, napthalene, alkyl naphthalenes, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, carbazole and the like.

131046 (20.4.71) Process for preparing polyvinyl chloride by suspension polymerization.

131400 (18.5.71) Method for producing concentrated nitric acid.

131429 (20.5.71) Process for the preparation of catalysts for the polymerization of olefines.

131486 (25-5-71) Preparation of ironoxide and hydrated iron oxide pigments.

131725 (15.6.71) A polymerisation process and a polymerisation reactor for carrying out this process.

132046 (9.7.71) High octane unleaded gasoline production.

132048 (9.7.71) Solid phosphoric acid catalyst and method of manufacture and use thereof.

132074 (12.7.71) Improvement relating to manufacture of aqueous slurry of calcium silicate crystals and shaped products therefrom.

132075 (12.7.71) Method for producing pure M-cresol.

132232 (24.7.71) Improved process for removal of selected component of a gas stream by absorption.

132296 (29.7.71) Process for the preparation of ester oils.

132384 (5.8.71) Process for converting an aliphatic nitrile to the corresponding amide.

132385 (5.8.71) Process for converting a nitrile to the corresponding amide.

132647 (24.8.71) Process for preparation of water insoluble monoazo dyestuffs.

132828 (8.9.71) Process for the polymerisation of olefins.

132854 (9.9.71) Process for manufacturing gaseous mixtures rich in hydrogen.

133053 (25.9.71) Process for the manufacture of acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile.

133058 (25.9.71) A process for preparation of butadiene.

133103 (4.10.71) Improvements in the esterification of a nitrobenzoic acid with glycerol.

133139 (6.10.71) Process for manufacture of metal complex mono azo dyestuffs.

133242 (15.10.71) Process for the purification of benzene carboxylic acids and benzene carboxylic acid esters.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

77372 83198 83555 83646 83736 83763 87401 89093 89118 89185 89358 89359 89360 89363 89401 89469 90037 94647 94831 94833 94997 95125 95143 95158 95177 95187 95279 95393 97133 100557 100682 100786 100805 100910 101097 101110 101138 101139 101164 101193 101651 101685 102428 106132 106174 106243 104349 106517 106579 106580 106600 106618 106622 106647 106688 106761 106809 106879 107029 111552 111581 111638 111696 111726 111740 111769 111795 111837 111987 112000 112042 112086 112168 112503 113556 116681 116808 116817 116834 116856 116887 116947 116998 117108 117148 117199 117266 117286 117312 117313 117332 117350 117354 117436 117437 117486 117836 122297 122365 122384 122385 122438 122490 122493 122525 122542 122552 122562 122563 122565 122590 122597 122834 122874 123192 124455 124755 127548 127549 127570 127578 127648 127670 127725 127838 127853 127879 127967 128008 128009 128061 128064 128068 128079 128080 128107 128124 128198 128229 128231 128508 128604 132058 132073 132118 132163 132177 132218 132219 132222 132253 132283 132383 132415 132435 132487 132524 132542 132556 132559 132573 132588 132698 132699 133002 134049 134738 135560 135576 135612 135662 135677 135685 135687 135743 135837 136081 136351 136384 136535 136538 136645 136738 137180 137196 137349 137591 139064 139279 139296 139378 139467 139475 139522 139539 139551 139625 139706 139795 139818 139840 139871 139879 139918 139942 139947 139956 139981 139985 139992 140003 140009 140044 140054 140075 140076 140077 140080 140081 140087 140092 140098 140112 140118 140120 140130 140156 140213 140249 140253 140274 140386.

CESSATION OF PATENTS

86036 86040 119302 119334 119335 119349 119362 119385 119437 119438 119476 119477 119483 119496 119529 119530 119548 119591 119638 119668 119679 119692 119719 119747 119754 119787 119945 119961 120003 120030 120036 120063 120102 120103 120104 120105 120109 120113 120115 120139 120157 120160 120198 120200 120213 120235 120239 120257 120267 120269 120304 120305 120306 120341 120385 120400 120411 120442 120444 120466 120472 120485 120493 120504 120532 120634 120644 120665 120674 120694 120719 120720 120730 120798 120803 120817 120822 120852 120944 120955 120961 120964 121277 121280 121281 121311 121357 121371 121393 121424 121432 121439 121461 121481 121498 121500 121502 121507 121513 121523 121533 121539 121594 121623 121670 121722 130926 135553 138967

RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 121587 granted to Great Salt Lake Minerals & Chemicals Corporation for an invention relating to "method for the production of high grade kainite". The patent ceased on the 30th May, 1976 due to non-payment

of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 25th June, 1977.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 13th October, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of patent No. 133279 granted to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for an invention relating to "An optical forest cruiser". The patent ceased on the 17th July, 1976 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 16th July, 1977.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 13th October, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 136329 granted to Dilip Popatlal Punater for an invention relating to ball-gating and projecting device for flipper game machines. The patent ceased on the 16th June, 1976 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 21st May, 1977.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 13th October, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(4)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 136365 granted to Pramod Popatlal Punater for an invention relating to "Rocking action ball bumper". The patent ceased on the 15th June, 1976 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 21st May, 1977.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 13th October, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(5)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 136545 granted to Dilip Popatlal Punater for an invention relating to "Ball delivery and control means". The patent ceased on the 7th August, 1976 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 21st May, 1977.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 13th October, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(6)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 136556 granted to Arun Popatlal Punater for an invention relating to "snap-out score counter unit". The Patent ceased on the 7th August, 1976 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gaette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 21st May, 1977.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 13th October, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(7)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 136557 granted to Arun Popatlal Punater for an invention relating to "ball gate". The Patent ceased on the 7th August, 1976 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 21st May, 1977.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 13th October, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(8)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 136558 granted to Arun Popatlal Punater for an invention relating to "coin-gate switch actuating means". The patent ceased on the 7th August, 1976 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 21st May, 1977.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 13th October, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(9)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 136730 granted to Pramod Popatlal Punater for an invention relating to "reprojecting ball bumper". The patent ceased on the 28th August, 1976 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 21st May, 1977.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 13th October, 1977 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(10)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of patent No. 118591 dated the 16th November 1968 made by Shia Viscosa Societa' Nazionale Industria Applicazioni Viscosa on the 4th November 1976 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 25th December, 1976 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(11)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of patent No. 135067 dated the 27th March, 1972 made by Claude-Roger Isman on the 21st December 1976 and notified in the Gazete of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 12th February 1977 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of designs included in the entry.

Class 1. No. 144666. Morris Electronics Limited, An Indian Company duly registered and incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1956, at Bhosari Industrial Estate, Poona-411026, Maharashtra, India "Magnet cup assembly", August 26, 1976.

Class 1. Nos. 144837 & 144838. Sandhya Chakravorty, 107, Ram Krishna Avenue, P.O. Durgapur-4 (713204), Dist. Burdwan, Indian, West Bengal. "Domestic coke-oven". October 21, 1976.

Class 1. No. 144887. Raj Kamal Metal Industries, Kant House, Bara Dari, Moradabad (U.P.), India, (A firm duly registered under the Indian Partnership Act). "Dish bowl". November 2, 1976.

Class 1 No. 144945. Raj Industries Brk. 495, Opp : Hazari Galli, Section 9, Ulhasnagar-421002, Dist. Thana, Maharashtra, an Indan Proprietory firm. "Burner". November 23, 1976.

Class 1. No. 145008. General Metals, Jagadhri-135003 (Haryana), India, (an Indian partnership firm). "Yoke of tennis racket". December 17, 1976.

Class 1. No. 145050. Gopikishan Kabra, C/o. M/s. Ideal Engineers Hyd. Ltd., B-14, Cooperative Industrial Estate, Balanagar, Hyderabad-500037, A.P., India, an Indian National. 'Mantle holder". December 29, 1976.

Class 1. No. 145091. Priyal Khanderao Kulkarni, Mohor, 64/17, Erandavane, Pune 411004, Maharashtra State, India, "A seat for scooter". January 10, 1977.

Class 1. No. 145106. Rajasthan Kala Kendra, 91 Crockery Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi (An Indian Partnership Concern). "Toy chariat". January 15, 1977.

Class 1. No. 145166. Shori Brothers, 924, Faiz Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, an Indian Partnership Concern. "Baby walker". February 1, 1977.

Class 3. No. 144911. S. M. Chemicals and Electronics Limited. A company registered under the Companies Act at A-Z, Industrial Estate, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Bombay-400 013, India, "Radio Cassette". November 11, 1976.

Class 3. No. 144916. Dynam Plastics, an Indian Partnership Firm, at Tamarind House, 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay-400 001, Maharashtra, India. "Toy". November 12, 1976.

Class 3. No. 145070. Sangit Kumar Mukherjee, of Mine Safety Appliances Ltd., 9 Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta-700 017, West Bengal, India, of Indian Nationality. "Audio-visual alarm". January 5, 1977.

Class 3. No. 145081. Noble Paint & Varnish Company Limited, a company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, of Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-400 013, State of Maharashtra, India, "Pen", January 10, 1977.

Class 3. No. 145100. Shah Marketing Agencies (P) Ltd., of 2/1A, Nanda Mullick Lane, Calcutta-700006, State of West Bengal, India, a company incorporated in India, "Nipple puncher". January 13, 1977.

Class 3. No. 145255. Union Industries, 321, Allied Industrial Estate, Off M.M.C. Road, Mahim, Bombay-400016, Maharashtra State, India, an Indian partnership firm "Plug", February 21, 1977.

Class 3. Nos. 145256 & 145257. Union Industries, 321, Allied Industrial Estate, off. M.M.C. Road, Mahim, Bombay-400016, Maharashtra State, India, an Indian Partnership firm. "Auto silencer". February 21, 1977.

Class 4. Nos. 144922 & 144923. Rheaa Distilleries, David House, Margao, Goa, an Indian Partnership concern. "Bottles". November 12, 1976.

Class 4. No. 144975. Pandya Lab-Chem Industries, of 210, Bhola Bhagwan Industries Estate, 2nd Floor, 1-B, Patel Road, Goregaon East, Bombay-400 063, State of Maharashtra, India, a partnership firm registered under Indian Partnership Act. "Bottle". December 6, 1976.

Class 4. Nos. 145141 to 145143. Kiku Fragrances, an Indian Partnership firm, of 53, Ganeshwadi, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay-400002, Maharashtra, India. "Bottle". January 20, 1977.

Class 10. No. 145059. Bhupinder Nath Setia, Vidya Vanti and Atul Kumar (last being minor admitted to the benefits of partnership through his legal guardian Bhupinder Nath Setia), trading as—Eastern Traders, B-48, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-II. New Delhi-110028, India, Indian Nationals. "A footwear", January 3, 1977.

S. VEDARAMAN
Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

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